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Front Page of Laid-open Utility Model Application 57-87730(U)

REGISTERED UTILITY MODEL APPLICATION (1)

November 20, 1980

To: Haruki Shimada, Director-General, Japan Patent Office

1. Name of Device:

Insertion Tool for Sanitary Tampon

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- 5. List of Documents Attached:
 - (1) Specification, 1
 - (2) Drawings, 1
 - (3) Copy of original, 1
 - (4) Power of attorney, 1

55-166883 [This is probably the number it was given when the initial application was filed.]

SPECIFICATION

1. NAME OF DEVICE: Insertion Tool for Sanitary Tampon

2. WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- (1) An insertion tool for a sanitary tampon comprising an outer tube housing a tampon and a push rod slideably inserted into the outer tube in order to push the tampon inside the outer tube; wherein said push rod comprises a neck and rod, either an engagement projection or an engagement hollow receiving the projection is provided at the neck's rear end joining edge and the other is provided at the front end joining edge of the rod, and a bendable link is provided connecting part of the materials of the neck and rod.
- (2) An insertion tool for a sanitary tampon as recited in claim 1, wherein either an anchor bump or an anchor hole locking the anchor bump is provided at the side surface of the engagement projection and the other is provided at the side surface of the engagement hollow.
- (3) An insertion tool for a sanitary tampon as recited in claim 1, wherein a flat tube is formed at the rear end of the outer neck and has a width and thickness smaller than the diameter of the outer tube's main body, and the neck of the push rod is formed so as to fit the interior of this tube.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE

The present device pertains to an insertion tool for use in inserting a sanitary tampon into a vagina.

At present, what is used as this sort of insertion tool is one consisting of an outer tube housing a tampon and a push rod slideably inserted into the outer tube in order to push the tampon inside the outer tube. Overall it is rather long, which is inconvenient for packaging and carrying.

The object of the present device is to provide an insertion tool for a sanitary tampon that eliminates the previously described sort of problem. In essence, the push rod slideably inserted into the outer tube is bendably constituted. Its constitution, based on the working example shown in the drawings, is as follows.

The present device's insertion tool shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 consists of an outer tube 1 and a push rod 2 slideably inserted therein. These are made of synthetic resin materials.

The outer tube 1 is cylindrically formed as a main body 3. Provided in its front end surface are radiating incisions 5 to allow the tampon 4 to be pushed and open like a flower petal when a tampon 4 housed therein is pushed by the push rod 2. Also, as shown in FIG. 5 [sic], a flat tube 7 is formed at its rear end with a step 6 interposed; [flat tube 7] has a width and thickness that is slightly smaller than the inner diameter of the main body 3.

The push rod 2 shown in FIG. 1 through FIG. 3 consists of a neck 8 and a rod 9. The neck 8 is formed so as to fit the interior of the flat tube 7, and is provided at the front end face with a push piece 11 that intersects the neck at a right angle and is shorter than the inner diameter of the main body 3, an engagement projection 14 at the rear end joining edge 12 of the neck that is narrower than that, and a hemispheric anchor bump 15 at the side surface of the projection. The rod 9 is provided with a front end joining edge 16 that fits the aforesaid joining edge 12, an engagement hollow 17 that receives the aforesaid projection 14, and a round anchor hole 18 that locks the aforesaid bump 15. The neck 8 and rod 9 are provided with a bendable link 19 connecting part of their materials.

Furthermore, it is preferred to provide a push piece 11 and to form the joining edges 12 and 16 at a slant as in the example shown in the drawings, but [the device] is not limited to this. Also, it is preferred that the rod 9 be formed with its width as narrow as possible so that it is not bulky overall when bent as shown in FIG. 2. Also, the projection 14 and hollow 17 may have a positional relationship that is the opposite of that shown in this example. In the drawings, 20 indicates a projecting lip provided at the perimeter of the rear end of the flat tube 7, and 21 indicates a string for pulling the tampon 4.

With the present device's insertion tool having the previously described sort of constitution, when it is packaged or carried the rod 9 bends via the link 19 as shown in FIG. 1 so as to lie parallel to the side surface of the outer tube 1. This being the case, in its bent state the length of the entirety of the present device's insertion tool is shortened to the extent that it is accommodated nearly completely in the palm of one's hand. When it is used, the rod 9 is extended in a straight line with the neck 8 as shown in FIG. 1, and the engagement projection 14 and the engagement hollow 17 engage and the anchor bump 15 and the anchor hole 18 lock. In this state the push rod 2 is no different from a conventional example of this type of insertion tool. By holding the flat tube 7 with the fingers and pushing the push rod 2 the tampon 4 can be pushed from the front end of the outer tube 1 by the push piece 11.

Therefore the present device's insertion tool achieves the desired object and is extremely useful in practice.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE

The drawings show one working example of the present device's insertion tool.

FIG. 1 is a partially cut-away side sectional view of the push rod extended.

FIG. 2 is a partially cut-away side sectional view of the push rod bent.

FIG. 3 is an oblique view of the push rod.

FIG. 4 is a sectional view along line X-X in FIG. 1.

1	Outer tube	2	Push rod
3	Main body	4	Tampon
7	Flat tube	8	Neck
9	Rod	12	Rear end joining edge
14	Engagement projection	15	Anchor bump
16	Front end joining edge	17	Engagement hollow
18	Anchor hole	19	Link

Agent: Yoshiharu Shirahama, Patent Agent

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 4

FIG. 3

Agent: Yoshiharu Shirahama, Patent Agent

明 id a

1. 考案の名称

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生理用タンポンの挿入具

2.実用新製量金額水の範囲

- (2) 飲合突起部の物面には保止突子と試突子に保付する保止孔のいずれか一方とかつ飲む凹部の物面にはそれらのいずれか地方を放けてあることで特徴とする実用が製金給が来の範囲の「項記載の生産用のメンの挿入具。
- (8) 外溢已经治疗过酸外面巴主体 酚巴通 怪より

87130

公開実用 昭和57- 87730

も小さい巾と呼さず有する鳥平簡部を形成する一方、押圧杆の崩部を取簡部の内部に連合するよう に形成してあることを特徴とする実用和※全無調 求の適助為1項記載の生産用メンボン挿入具。

3. 考案の許紹な説明

本考案は、生職用タンポンを解歴に挿入するの に用いるための挿入具に関する。

従来、この種の挿入具として、タンボンを収答 するための外面と該外間内のタンボンを押 当すた めに該外 他内に指動可能に挿入した押圧 行とから なるものが実用に供されているが、全体としてか なり长くかさばるので包装。場份などに不便でる つた。

21回、あ2回に示すように本冷災弾入具は、

外面」とこれに四面可能に挿入した押出行 2 とからなり、これらは全区間間を保収米材としている。外面」は主体が3 を円面がに形成し、これに収容したメンボン 4 を押圧行 2 により押出しており でかける でんしてよう 2 になけ、かつ み端になけ、かつ み端にない。なっている 5 個に次すように主体が 3 の内と呼させずする 馬平岡が 7 で形成してある。

第1四次いし第3回に示すように押圧行2位数 部8と行到9とからなつている。 顕 部8 は 海平 脳部7の内部と適合するように形成し、 先 海面 に数 歯部に 直角に 夕送する、 主 は 部3 の内 延と りも短かい押圧 片 11 と、 減 頭 部の 安 海 任 を 減 12 に これよりも 細い 低 合 突 超 部 14 と 減 突 超 部 9 は 前 に 半 球 形 偏 止 突 子 15 と 下 設 け て ある。 杆 部 8 は 戻 日 第 12 に 通 合 す る 先 端 要 合 歳 16 と 身 子 15 に 係 合 す る 内 形 偏 止 れ 18 と 下 数 け て る 。 減

(3

公開実用 昭和57- 87730

○ 图 8 と杆部 9 とはそれらの景材の一部が接続する 折角可能な連絡部 19 を設けてるる。

なか押圧片11を改け、登合登12,16を図示例のように斜面に形成してあることが好ましいがよった際定されるものではなく、また杵部りはまったでであったがあるとながからに所属したととながったとながない。というに可及的に中央く形成してもあったとはのではよい。図中20は配子のであったというとは反対に致けてあってもよい。図中20は配子のであったというとは反対に致けてある失えりで、21にチンボン4の引出し用世で示す。

○ 孔 18 とを保合させる。かようになした状態では、押圧符 3 は従来のこの種の挿入具と別庭変らところがなく、周平簡単7 を指で調持して押圧行 2 を押圧することにより押圧片11を介してタンボンをすが高しの先端部から押出すことができる。

したがつて本当法神入其によれば、所明の目的 を進取することができ、実用に供し扱めて有益で るる。

4.图面口伯里本识别

図面は不考実神人具の一実施経営で示すもので ある。

は1 型は、押圧符を起した状態の一部切断無iu

4 2 図は、浮圧行で折曲した状態の一部切断側 面図。

第3個は、特圧符の新銭回。

第 4 巡过、颍 1 巡太 — X 泰叻 面应。

· • • 外 hb

2000神形杵

3 • • • 主 在 勘

400000000

7 • • • 鱼单 安本

8 • • • • •

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○ 9 • • • 杆温

12000径增级合业

14000条合类起面

15000位 4 四子

16 - - - 先端接合設

17 • • • 任 合 图 基

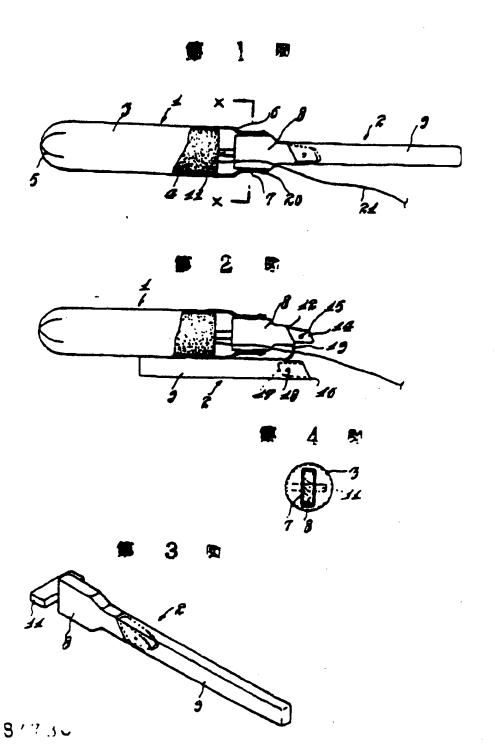
18 * * * 保止孔

19 • • • 遠 高 名

代理人弁理士 白 龚 吉 治

Marie Salki

#45451 BE \$1'29861



代理人免费士 白 新 安 东

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TOTAL P.08

TAMPON INSERTING TOOL

Claims

- 1. A tampon inserting tool consisting of an outer tube which stores a tampon inside, and a pressure bar that is pushed into said outer tube in a slidable manner for pushing out the tampon inside said outer tube, characterized in that the aforementioned pressure bar consists of a head part and a bar part, either a projection part or a recessed part for fitting, which fits with said projection part, is provided at the back end connecting the edge of said head part, and the other one of these being provided at the front end connecting the edge of said bar part, and said head part and bar part are provided with a connecting part, which is connected to one area of their materials and is bendable, in the aforementioned inserting tool.
- 2. The tampon inserting tool described in Claim 1 characterized in that either a catching projection or a catching hole which engages with said projection is provided at the side of the projection part for fitting, and the other one of these is provided at the side of the recessed part for fitting.
- 3. The tampon inserting tool described in Claim 1 characterized in that a flattened cylindrical part with a thickness [sic; height] and width smaller than the diameter of the main part of said outer tube is formed at the back end of the outer tube, and the head part of the pressing bar is simultaneously formed in a shape that matches the inside of said cylindrical part.

Detailed explanation of the design

This design concerns an inserting tool used for pushing a tampon inside.

Conventional inserting tools of this kind consisting of an outer tube for storing a tampon and a pressure bar, which is inserted into said outer tube in a slidable manner for pushing out the tampon inside said outer tube, have been put into practical use, however, in general they are considerably long and bulky, and inconvenient to wrap for carrying around.

The objective of this design is to offer a tampon inserting tool which can solve the aforementioned problem, and its essence is a pressure bar that is inserted into the outer tube in a slidable manner and which is constructed in a manner such that it can bend. The structure will be explained based on the embodiment illustrated below.

As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the inserting tool in this design consists of an outer tube (1) and a pressure bar (2), which is inserted into this in a slidable manner, and they use a synthetic resin as the structural material.

The main part (3) of the outer tube (1), which is formed in a cylindrical shape, is provided with radial cuts (5) on the surface at the tip, which cuts expand into the shapes of flower pedals when the tampon (4) stored in the main part is pressed by the pressure bar (2) and

this allows the tampon (4) to be pushed out, and the main part is formed at its back end with a flattened cylindrical part (7) having a width and thickness smaller than the inner diameter of the main part (3), as illustrated in Figure 5 [sic; 4], after a step part (6).

As illustrated in Figures 1 and 3, the pressure bar (2) consists of a head part (8) and a bar part (9). The head part (8) is formed in a shape conforming with the inside of the flattened cylindrical part (7). On the front end face, a pressure piece (11) is provided which crosses orthogonally to said head part and is shorter. At the back end connecting edge (12) of said part, a projection part for fitting (14), which is shorter than this, is provided, and a semi-spherical projection for catching (15) is provided at the side of said projection part. The bar part (9) is provided with a front end catching edge (16), which connects to the aforementioned connecting edge (12), a recessed part for fitting (17) which fits into the aforementioned projection part (14), and a round catching hole (18) which catches the aforementioned projection (15). The head part (8) and the bar part (9) are provided with a bendable connecting part (19) where portions of these materials are connected.

It is desirable for the pressure bar (11) to be provided, and the connecting edges (12) and (16) to be formed into slope faces as in the illustrated example. However, it is not limited only to this. As illustrated in Figure 2, it is desirable that the bar part (9) be formed into a possibly narrow width so that the entire part is not bulky when it is bent. In the positional relationship, the projection part (14) and the recessed part (17) may be provided at the opposite side of the illustrated example. (20) in the figure represents projecting lines of ribs that are provided at the outer periphery of the back edge of the flattened cylindrical part (7), and (21) is a pulling string for the tampon (4).

When wrapping the inserting tool in this design having the structure described above for carrying around, the bar part (9) is bent parallel to the side of the outer tube (1) through the connection part (19), as illustrated in Figure 1. In such a bent state, the entire inserting tool in this design becomes shortened into a length that can be completely held in one's palm. When using this, the bar part (2) is raised so that it becomes straight with respect to the head part (8), as illustrated in Figure 1, and the projection part for fitting (14) and the recessed part for fitting (17) are inserted together, and the projection for catching (15) is caught in the hole for catching (18). In this state, the pressure bar (2) is not much different from conventional inserting tools of this type, and the tampon (4) can be pushed out from the tip area of the outer tube (1) through the pressing piece (11) by holding the flattened cylindrical part (7) with one's fingers and pressing the pressure bar (2).

Accordingly, the intended objective can be attained through the inserting tool in this design, and it is very beneficially provided for practical use.

Brief description of the figures

The figures show an embodiment of the inserting tool in this design.

Figure 1 is a partial cut-off side diagram of the state in which the pressure bar is raised.

Figure 2 is a partial cut-off side diagram of the state in which the pressure bar is bent.

Figure 3 is an oblique diagram of the pressure bar.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional diagram of Figure 1 at line X-X.

1...Outer tube, 2...pressure bar, 3...main part, 4...tampon, 7...flattened cylindrical part, 8...head part, 9...bar part, 12...back end connecting edge, 14...projection part for fitting, 15...projection for catching, 16...front end connecting edge, 17...recessed part for fitting, 18...hole for catching, 19...connecting part.

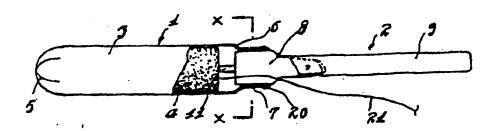


Figure 1

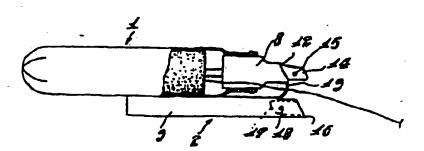


Figure 2

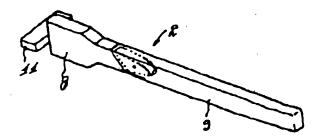


Figure 3

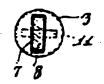


Figure 4



実用新案登録願(1)

阳和55 年11 月20 _日

特許庁長官 島 田 春 檀 殿

1. 考案の名称

女子習 メンボンの罪気質

(回地) 代表者 常 資 益 生 監

4. 代 型 人 〒105

住 所 東京都港区新裔 3丁目12書10号 馬場ビル

氏 名 (4625) 弁度士 白, 眞 吉 治

5. 添付書頭の日録

(1) 附 部 等 1滴

(2) 図 而 1 刈

87730

55 166883

TM 1 控告法律事務所

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ircE

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1. 考案 心名称

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生理用タンポンの挿入具

- 2. 実用新粱登録請求の範囲
- (2) 飲合突起部の制面には保止突子と数突子に保 台する保止孔のいずれか一方とかつ既分凹部の領 面にはそれらのいずれか恒方と設けてあることで 符章とする実用新発量競技界の範囲第1項記載の 生程用メンボンの挿入具。
- (8) 外頭の長淵には設外面の主体部の直径より

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PRINTERINT

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公開実用 昭和57— 8773C

も小さい巾と浮さす有する隔平簡節を形成する一方、押圧杆の崩部を設簡部の内部に適合するよう に形成してあることを特徴とする実用却深全無消 求の範囲第1項記載の生理用メンボン挿入具。

3.考案の評細な説明

本考案は、生理用タンボンを履歴化挿入するのに用いるための挿入其に関する。

従来、この個の挿入具として、タンボンを収容 するための外面と該外商内のタンボンと押出すた めに該外向内に強助可能に挿入した押圧杆とから たるものが実用に供されているが、全体としてか なり長くかさはるので包載・携帯などに不便であ つた。

不考定の目的は、前述のような欠点を解析することのできる生活用メンボンの挿入具を提供するととれるり、その要旨とするところは、外間に設理可能に挿入した押圧行を折曲可能に構成したととにあり、その構成と図示の実施類似に基いて説明すると、以下のとおりである。

選1凶、ま2個に示すように本污染揮入具は、

2

SI 3 U 9525 WN

TMT经合法程序程序

kazuai == = ···= ..

外間1とこれに四割可能に押入した押圧行るとからなり、これらは自政問題を構成来材としている。外面1は主体部3を円向心に形成し、これに収容したメンボン1を押圧行2により押止したときで弁状に正明してメンボン1の押出しを許してかけるでは、かつ浸温には改成が、かつ浸温には改成があった。2000とでは、かつ浸温には必ずるからないかと呼させずする用や同部では近してある。

第1四左いし第3四代示すより代押任行2は執

100をいし第3四代示すより代押任行2は執

100をいし第3四代示すより代形成し、無

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100でのしまする。

100でのしませば、

100でのしまする。

100でのしませば、

THIRSAUFBR



○ 囲 B と杆部 g とはそれらの柔材の一部が嵌続する 折曲可能な連結部 19 を設けてある。

なお押圧片11を成け、総合設12、16を図示例のように斜面に形成してあることが好ましいがこれらに限定されるものではなく、また杆部りは第2回に示すように折曲したとき全体がかさばらないように可及的に巾挟く形成してあることが好ましく、また突起部16と凹倒17とはその位置関係で図示例とは反対に設けてあつてもよい。図中20は崩平衡到1の従降外周に設けてある突乗リブ、21はメンボン4の引出し用泄を示す。

町述のような構成を有する本考栄挿入具にかいては、包装、接着する場合には、対1回に示すに うに連結路19と介して行的なて外間1の傾面に近列になるように折曲するものであり、かように折 田した状態では、本考案神入具の全体を集中に任 は完全に約めりる程度の長さに短かくなる。使用 は完全に約めりる程度の長さに短かくなる。使用 する場合には、減1回に示すよりに行配のを開 と一直被になるように起して低合実超割14と便 合凹面17を嵌合させるととるに保止架子15と保止

No. 5296 P. 10:13

REFITABBIMT

(492821 33 ± ± -:

O 孔 18 とを保合させる。かようになした状態では、 押圧杆 1 は従来のとの間の挿入具と別段変るところがなく、局平簡単7を指で循持して押圧杆 2 を 押圧することにより押圧片リン介してメンボン 4 を外荷 1 の先端面から押出すことができる。

したがつて不考条押入具によれば、所期の目的 を遊取することができ、実用に供し傷めて有益で ある。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

図面は本考案挿入具の一突施品はマデナものである。

男 | 図は、押圧杆を起した状態の一部切断触し

弟 2 図は、押止杆 7 折曲した 次型の一部 切断側面 図。

88四は、押圧杆の射役回。

1 • • • 外 窗

2 • • • 押压杆

▶●●●主体部

40000000000

7 • • • 扁平面面

8 • • • 24

(5)

Nº 2586 P 11/13

TX 1程合法律事務所

KT2#21 B8 A::5369;

公别寒用 昭和57— 87730

0 9 • • • 杆路

14 • • • 医仓央起面

16。 • • 先灣 接合獻

18 • • 年 年 孔

₩仓驻散货•••212

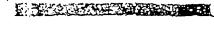
15 • • • 休止 央子

17 • • • 跃合凹部

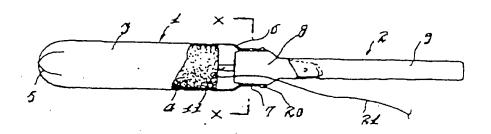
19 • • • 選 蔣初

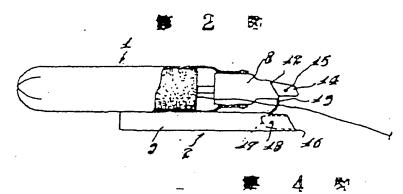
代理人并理士 白 浜 吉 古

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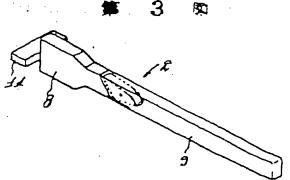












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代理人奔奔士 白 黃 吉 治

ELVEL & 9525 PM

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